

The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, August 29, 1865. LATEST TELEGRAM.

Loss of the Atlantic Cable!

(Special to the Victoria Press.)

SEATTLE, Aug. 21, 1865.

TO THE PRESS: Eastern line O. K. this morning. The Omaha office reports that when the Great Eastern was 1,200 miles out, the cable broke, and sank in 240 fathoms water.

We have no time to get later items. Yours, etc. S. I. Haines.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE WRECK.

(From the Oregonian.)

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 16.—The following was received this evening by B. F. Dowell from R. Dugan, of Crescent City:

Through the politeness of our Coroner, Mr. Eldridge, I was permitted to take an abstract from his books of the names and description of the additional bodies found and buried by him in the city burial ground from the ill-fated Brother Jonathan, to this date as follows:

No. 26.—A white man, supposed from his diary to have left Springfield June 19, 1865, sailed from New York on the steamer Ocean Queen, July 1st, landed in San Francisco July 25th; had on his person a gold watch, No. 14,735, hunting case, &c. He was about five feet ten inches high, medium stature, dark brown hair, moustache and whiskers; no hair under his chin, from 30 to 40 years old, plain gold ring on his finger, a gold pen in a silver case.

No. 27.—white woman, entirely naked except drawers; five feet nine inches high, heavy set, heavy auburn hair, very high forehead, fair complexion; had a gold ring on her finger, with an emblem of two hearts united. She had a fine set of teeth.

No. 28.—A white man, fair complexion, auburn hair and beard, five feet eight inches high, heavy set; had on grey plaid pants and vest.

No. 29.—Mulatto man about five feet ten inches high, round smooth face, good teeth, heavy set, weight about 160 lbs, supposed to be about 25 years old; had on dark grey pants.

No. 30.—A white man, about five feet eight inches high, weight about 175 pounds; dark brown hair, whiskers and moustache sandy; had on spotted cassimere pants, white shirt, with one sleeve button with the letter 'Z' on it; supposed to be about 30 years old; no papers.

No. 31.—A white man, about five feet eight inches high, hair and whiskers sandy, light complexion, prominent features, high forehead, gray flannel shirt and blue overalls; good teeth.

No. 32.—A negro man about five feet eight inches high, heavy whiskers and moustache, good teeth, about 35 years old; had on a white under waist buttoned up before, and would weigh about 150 pounds.

There are also buried between Gold Bluffs and Trinidad, about sixteen bodies, of which we have not yet got a description. Gen. Wright's horse and a camel went ashore eight miles north of Trinidad.

WRECK OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

STATEMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER OF THE LOST SHIP.—A correspondent of the Bulletin writing from Crescent City, gives the following as the statement of Jacob Yates, the Quartermaster of the steamer Brother Jonathan:

On Sunday, when I took the wheel at 12 M., it was blowing a heavy gale of wind from the northwest, and we were 4 miles above Point St. George. The sea was running mountains high, and the ship was not making any headway. Capt. De Wolfe thought it proper to turn back, run into Crescent City, and wait until the storm ceased. He ordered me to put the helm hard a port, which I did, and then he told me to steady her. I did so. Her course was then due east. The time about a quarter to 1 P.M., I kept her that course until we made the Seal Rock, and then the captain ordered me to keep her southeast by south. It was clear where we were, but foggy and smoky in shore. Then we ran along until 10 minutes of 2 o'clock P.M., when she struck the unknown sunken rock, and with such force that it felled the passengers who were standing on deck. Some of the deck planks started. The Captain stopped the engine and endeavored to back her off. The engineer could not get her to move an inch. She rolled about five minutes and then gave another tremendous lurch on the rock, when a part of her keel came up alongside; and by that time the sea and wind had slowed her around so that her head came to the wind and sea. As soon as she came head to the sea, she worked on the rock a little; then her foremast went down through her bottom until the fore yard brought up across decks. At this time Captain De Wolfe

had been forward three times, and ordered every body to look out for themselves, and he would do the best he could for them all. I was the last one that left the forward part of the ship. As I was going aft I saw a lady and gentleman standing close by the boat. I asked them why they did not get into this boat, for it was all ready to lower. They gave their heads a toss and told me they were going to get in the other boat. There was plenty of room in the boat at that time. As I was one of the crew of the boat, and she was being lowered, I got in her. If they had got in I would have taken my chances in another. The boat ahead of us was filled with women. I did not pay any more attention to the boat until she was lowered. The captain said, 'there is enough in that boat.' I had not seen Mr. Allen, the first officer, until the Captain ordered our boat lowered; then he lowered one end of it. We got our boat clear from the wreck and stern of the ship. I did not see the second officer at all. As we came round the stern we saw a boat swamped, which was full of women; and one boat capsized, with a man on her bottom, and also another one stove to pieces. Our boat was so full we could not take another soul in it. We would have gone to the assistance of the boat load of ladies who were swamped, but the sea was running so high and we were so heavily loaded that we could not do anything for them. I believe that if the passengers had listened to the Captain and manned the boats with the ship's crew, as he wished them to do, there would have been more lives saved, for there is not a ship that sails out of San Francisco which has a better crew. As for the item mentioned in the Bulletin that there were Kanakas, I can say that there was not one Kanaka among them.

(Telegram to the Columbian.)

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 19.—The following is from a private letter to the Oregon Sentinel:

Additional bodies found—No. 33, mulatto girl about 12 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, striped calico dress, white skirts, pantallettes, &c. No. 34, man supposed to be a Kanaka, heavy built, 5 feet 7 inches, heavy black whiskers, no marks or papers. No. 35, B. S. W. Stone. No. 36, white man, 5 feet 7 inches, about 50, black hair and goatee, looks like a German, heavy made, large mouth, 5 or 6 false teeth in upper jaw. No. 37, white man, about 25 years, 5 feet 4 inches, thick set, very small goatee, black mixed pants, light cassimere vest, white shirt, good teeth. No. 38, negro, 5 feet 8 inches, heavy made, large whiskers. No. 39, negro, 5 feet 8 inches, slender. No. 40, white man, 5 feet 11 inches, high forehead, dark brown hair, sandy beard, red shirt, black cassimere pants. No. 41, white man, 5 feet 11 inches, well set, black hair, no whiskers, good teeth, grey cassimere pants, colored shirt, mem. book with names of Wm. and John Donaldson. Found at Gold Bluff the body of James R. Richards. At Humboldt Bay the body of Miss Mary Berry. At Cheisko the body of Mathewson; had on person certificate of deposit for \$21,000. Also found at Gold Bluffs a white man about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches, round full face, brown hair, about 150 lbs, had on light coarse cassimere pants and vest same color, white overshirt, had on right hand a plain gold ring marked on inside A. J. C. M., horn ring on little finger set with silver. Body of a woman, stout built and light brown hair, 5 feet 2 inches, large hands, had on a gold ring marked on inside G. S., had on heavy shoes and mixed cotton hose. White man, about 30 years old, 5 feet 11 inches, light complexion, dark hair, grey cassimere pants, plush vest, heavy nailed boots, supposed to be one of the crew. Six miles north of Trinidad, a white man, 5 feet 8 inches, 150 lbs, 40 years old, hair nearly black and a little grey beard and moustache, said covering the face, high forehead with two scars, one over each eye, plaid green and black pants; head large, but not prominent. Found near Trinidad, a woman from 25 to 30 years old, 5 ft. 3 in. hair auburn or brown, short, front teeth good, some back teeth gone, front teeth irregular, rather fleshy double chin; high forehead with small scar over right eye, just below hair, features round but not prominent; had on a poplin dress, dark ground with red and blue stripes, patent elastic stockings, ears pierced; had a gold chain, ring, square top with two hearts entwined, one small plain gold wedding ring, English make, one earring, mourning black enamelled, with tablet and wreath in centre. A woman, about 18 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, hair long and heavy, brown, low upon the forehead, weight 110 to 120 lbs, slender but well formed neck, short shoulders; had black calico dress, diamond ring on third finger with letters inside J. W. C. Balmoral gaiters; features not strongly marked.

The Indians report that the body of a white man was found afloat in a part of the wreck, below the Klamath river, about three days ago; he was alive, had a good deal of money, and that some of the Klamath Indians killed him. They robbed nearly all the bodies and all the trunks that went ashore there. There may not be any truth in the killing, but the robbing is true.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—Eastern line still down.

Cotton fields of Los Angeles are promising a yield far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the planters.

The U. S. double-ended war steamer Shenandoah, fully refitted and coaled for a cruise, came down from Mare Island at noon to-day, and will start immediately in search of the pirate Shenandoah.

No anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Sierra Nevada, as she was not due at Victoria until Friday morning, a few hours before the Anderson left, on account of not leaving Portland until Thursday.

Out of 49 men in company of 2nd Infantry with Capt. Gibbs on Friday, all but 17 deserted before the steamer Senator sailed yesterday, in which they were to embark for Arizona.

The opposition steamer America arrived

this p.m., with dates from New York to the 20th.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

PORTLAND, August 23.—The Orizaba will leave for Victoria this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Sierra Nevada arrived at San Francisco to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—The Continental Telegraph to New York is now working. It is hoped that the military force on the prairies will be sufficient to keep it clear.

New York, August 4.—A significant oration in honor of the Mexican republic as represented in the United States by General Ortega, took place last evening at 10 o'clock. A large assemblage met, and the Seventh Regiment Band serenaded the meeting. The affair passed off with great eclat. The following extract from a letter written by Major General Phil. Sheridan was received:—"We should give a permanent government to the republic. The crushing of the rebellion will not be done until this takes place. The advent of Maximilian was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers in Maximilian's army would throw down their arms the moment we crossed the Rio Grande." This letter was received with enthusiastic approval by all present.

New York, Aug. 5th.—The Post-Washington special says the Intelligence has a statement that a plot was discovered among a large number of negroes at Aquia Creek to assassinate the white laborers on the railroad there. A company of soldiers arrested and imprisoned all the negroes, capturing their weapons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6th.—The general commanding the Department of Texas is enjoined to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued which refer him to forbear from any show of intervention in the war between France and the sovereign power of which Juarez continues to be recognized as captain.

New York, Aug. 5th.—English papers note the fact that the Great Eastern in her trip to Valencia had not more than half steam enough for the work she had in view. She ran at the rate of five miles an hour, and believed that in heavy sea, or when against a strong wind she would be unmanageable. A Great Eastern telegram from Valencia, July 24th, says that insulation defects took place on Monday afternoon. This mischief is supposed to exist through most of the shore end splice, supposed to be caused by too much heat from the Great Eastern. She hove to ten miles from shore. The Carolina is taking up and under-running the splice and repairing the fault. It is expected to be rectified immediately. The rest of the cable remains perfect. A telegram from the Great Eastern 25th July, says the cable is O. K. and the signals are perfect. The fault was discovered when only a short distance out. We are now paying out.

In France the late elections which have taken place are favorable to the Government everywhere.

The Italian Government has received a special despatch from the Spanish Government recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

The Cholera in Alexandria was subsiding.

THE MINING DEPUTATION.

The miners who were the victims of the Bear River hoax assembled Wednesday morning in front of the Government buildings, and appointed a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Wilcox, Welch, Thompson, King, and Jeffries, to wait upon Governor Kennedy and present him with a statement of their complaints. These gentlemen accordingly proceeded to the Government offices, and were courteously received by His Excellency, Mr. Welch introducing the following petition:

ON BOARD STEAMER OTTER, AUGUST 20, 1865.

To His Excellency Governor Kennedy:—

The humble Petition of the undersigned Miners and others, says:

That acting in good faith on the representations made by the exploring party, we expended some four or five thousand dollars, we left our employments, have lost our time, and risked our lives. That those representations were gross falsehoods, there not being slightest foundation for the report of payable diggings on Bear River. We beg to say that we have appointed the following gentlemen who were present with us to give your Excellency full information on the subject, and we pray that such relief may be granted to us as your Excellency may see fit, and that the men who were the authors of this unfortunately false report be punished in such manner as may deter others from making such serious misrepresentations in future.

Signed by the Committee, and one hundred and thirty-four miners.

His Excellency said it was not often he regretted to receive a deputation, but he must confess he deeply regretted the circumstances that led to the appointment of the one before him. No one felt more deeply at the disappointment of the miners than he did himself, and he would only be too anxious to assist them in any reasonable way that might be pointed out to him. He would, however, impress upon them the fact that the Government was entirely free from the blame that had been attempted to be cast upon them by the public press. In justice to himself he could not allow the criticisms which appeared in an article in that morning's Colonist to go unanswered. His Excellency here read several passages from the editorial in yesterday's Colonist, in which the Government were censured for publishing a report that could not be corroborated by the commander of the expedition. "Had the Government done its duty," said one passage, "it would have compelled Buttle to vouch for the accuracy of the statements by his own actual observation." In another it was asserted that Buttle evinced such a lack of judgment in his dealing with the report, that he was entirely unfitted for the command of the expedition. His Excellency read an account of the first reception of the news in the Colonist of the 15th, in which it was stated that Buttle was a thoroughly reliable man. Now he (the Governor) must say that so far as Buttle was concerned he was warmly recommended to him by Dr. Brown, and as

they had seen, by the Colonist of the 15th, praised for his reliability by the press. Was it expected that he should know Mr. Buttle better than these authorities? As for Hancock and Forgie he knew nothing about them—they were Mr. Buttle's appointments. He could not, however, imagine what motives they had for making such misstatements, as he was bound to believe, from the unanimity of the miners on the subject, they had. The men were to be paid regular wages, whether they discovered anything or not. It was not the Government's duty to come forward and warn the miners against rushing heedlessly into any adventure. So far as the publishing of the report was concerned, McCausland had blazed the whole matter through the town before the official report was given to the Press, which made the latter step necessary in order to lay the real statements of the report before the public. The Government had, however, simply given the report as it was received, making no comments on it. The statements in the Press showed that it was not the Government that induced the miners to go up. He had simply thought it his duty to publish the report as all kinds of wild rumors were flying about. Suppose he had held back the report, and the diggings had proved as good as represented, what would the public have said? Indeed the Government had acted with some caution, as it was they had sent down a special agent to the spot. His Excellency said he read these extracts from the papers to show that the abuse heaped on the Government was undeserved; as for himself it was very lightly on him, as he knew that it was untrue. As to Buttle and his party, if they could not substantiate their statements, they would at once be removed. He could not see what possible motive they could have had for misrepresentation. The party had hardly received any pay so far, and if it was shown that they had misrepresented matters they should not get one cent.

His Excellency then told the deputation if they could suggest anything to be done in the matter, he would be happy to do all in his power to carry it out.

Mr. Welch said the deputation had no wish to impart personal blame to His Excellency, but there was great blame somewhere. He asked to see the prospect sent down by Buttle.

The prospect was accordingly produced, and compared with the prospects brought back by the miners themselves, when all present agreed that the gold was precisely similar. Mr. Welch said the sample produced, about seventy five cents, was the result of the labours of about one hundred men. He added that a feeling was abroad among the miners that the Government should be responsible for the loss and injury caused by the false reports of its servants.

His Excellency said he would be very sorry to govern a colony where any such conditions were enforced. It would be quite impossible for the Government to guarantee the correctness of reports, nor to be responsible for such mistakes. As for Buttle and party, they are highly culpable, and if the miners had ducked, or tarred and feathered them, he would not have felt disposed to have taken active steps to give them redress.

Mr. Welch said it was the wish of the great body of the miners that the balance of wages coming to the exploring party should be given to the Hudson Bay Company, who had acted most liberally to the miners and had lost money by their trip.

His Excellency said if it were proved against the exploring party, that they had made a false report, they should not get a single cent. They had only so far received a small advance, and their rations. To say the least of it, they had evidently shown a great want of judgment.

Mr. Wilcox said if His Excellency would give a gunboat, he was one of a party who were anxious to go to Nootka Sound and prospect that country.

His Excellency said the original plan of the exploring party was to go to Nootka Sound after exploring the country round Clayoquot, and a party was to be sent to meet them there with provisions on the 24th August. As to Capt. Torrens, who had showed good judgment in going on at once to prospect that country, he would take care that he should be sent for as requested, and he would promise to secure passages at the same time for any practical miners who wished to go there.

Mr. Welch suggested that a gunboat should be sent, and that the exploring party should be available; the Forward was unseaworthy, the Camelion had gone, and the Clio had only just come in, and he did not know what the Admiral's intentions were in regard to her. He would willingly have sent the Government steam tug, but she was unseaworthy, and would not be repaired for three weeks. He thought himself that the party under Mr. Torrens would be able to prospect the country sufficiently. The Government had only sent the exploring party because the matter had not been taken up by private enterprise, which latter he thought the proper way. It was a pity Buttle had not been found by the miners, and made to go with them to the spot he had prospected. The deputation might depend upon it he would have the matter out with Hancock Forgie and Buttle. He would, for his own satisfaction, send reliable men with them, and show the exact spot where the prospects were taken from. His instructions to Buttle were to make a most careful examination of the country, and above all, not to exaggerate. The men of the party had been selected by Buttle himself. His Excellency said he had seen some doubts as to McCausland's reliability expressed, and emphatically contradicted by some of his friends.

Mr. King—That was me! I have known McCausland since 1852, and he is fully reliable.

His Excellency said he could certainly not know better than the men's own friends.

Mr. Welch asked if there were any funds which could be distributed amongst the most needy of the miners?

His Excellency said he had no means whatever at his disposal for such a purpose. The deputation knew that he could not use the public money except for the purposes for which it was voted. It was a great pity that private enterprise should have suffered, but the Government could not be held responsible.

The deputation here withdrew, and communicated the result of their visit to the miners, who told the number of over one hundred had waited outside. The crowd having relieved themselves by three hearty groans, either for the explorers or the Government, then dispersed.

The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous to the same degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solid, and avoid the use of salt. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying power, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, such as scurvy, jaundice, and every kind of skin disease. They are also a powerful and safe purgative, and every one who takes them will find them to be a most valuable and safe medicine.

Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, constipated either by intemperance or improper diet. They regulate the bowels, and induce a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs and Colds.

No diseases are more frequent, yet more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of diphtheria, whooping cough, and croup, are a hoarse voice, a dry cough, and a difficulty in breathing. These Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

Debilitated Constitutions.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Dropsy, Jaundice, Secondary Syphilis, Liver Com, Rheumatism, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Kingdom. Price, 6s. 6d. per box. Retail price, 1s. 1d. per box. 4s. 6d. per dozen. Each box contains 25 Pills.

There is a considerable saving by taking the Pills. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of the great clock-maker, Benson, have been selected for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London, June 1st, 1862. The clock is a masterpiece of art and science, and is the finest specimen of the kind ever seen in this country. No other clock of the kind could be fitted with more perfect workmanship, and it is a credit to the skill of the maker, Benson, that he has succeeded in constructing a clock of such magnitude, and in which every part is so perfectly adapted to its purpose, that it will run for years without the slightest stoppage. The clock is a triumph of ingenuity, and is a most valuable acquisition to the collection of the Crystal Palace. It is a masterpiece of art and science, and is the finest specimen of the kind ever seen in this country. 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